

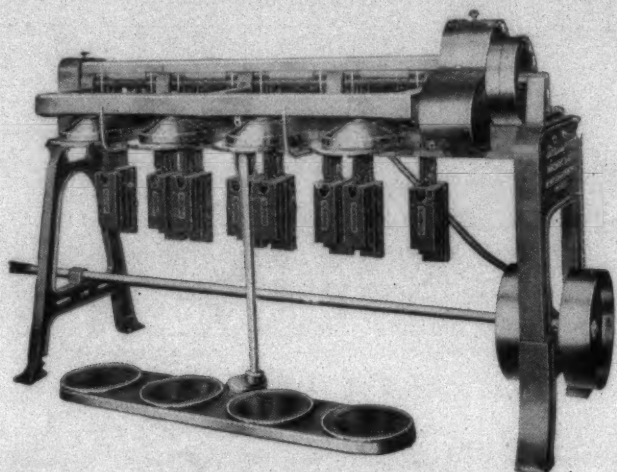
# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

VOL. XIII.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917.

NUMBER 2

## SACO-LOWELL SHOPS



STANDARD DRAWING FRAME

### TEXTILE MACHINERY

Complete Waste  
Reworking Plants

ROGERS W. DAVIS, Southern Agent  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

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# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

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## *Tools and the Man*

(Extracts from Address of Jas. A. Emery before the National Machine Tool Builders Association.)

In the period that preceded the great Civil War, when the issue was union or disunion, slavery or freedom, it was possible for the meanest citizen of the United States to hold as profound a conviction upon the truths involved in that great struggle as the most splendid mind guiding the national destinies; but the complex life of our day is not so easily stripped to the essentials. We find ourselves plausibly urged to accept new social movements appealing to our sympathies and requiring all kinds of constitutional short cuts on surface theories that derides and sneers at those fundamental things that have made the national life, and without which it cannot endure.

You have just witnessed a great struggle in the American Congress. You have just seen a piece of revolutionary legislation which, under the guise of regulating hours, established new wages, passed by a Congress that admitted when it did it that it did not know what it was doing. You have seen that Congress abandon its deliberative function, its authority to govern, its duty of careful inquiry, in the face of threats that unless that which it was called upon to do was done, we should suffer national paralysis of communication, a stoppage of civilization, an end of indispensable intercourse, as a final means of compelling the acceptance of the demands of one-third of one per cent of our population. I believe as a profound conviction, it was far better that this nation should endure all the disasters of a railway strike, all the circumstances and the consequences of commercial disruption and paralysis of intercourse, rather than that the representatives of the American Government should fall down on their knees, at the behest of any group, abandon its deliberative function in the face of a threat that if they did not unconditionally surrender, transportation should be paralyzed. What would have been the national thought if Congress had enacted legislation at the behest of a foreign power under threat of a blockade of our ports? Is the issue changed when a domestic combination backs a similar demand with threatened blockade of our depots?

The chief sufferers from such a precedent is not the business man, but the working man; for if you can establish the principle that Congress can say under the impulse of the

organizations of labor that the railroads of the country shall tax the people to pay ten hours' wages for eight hours' service, you have also established the principle that it is within the power of Congress actuated by an opposite view, to say that a man shall work eight hours for six hours' pay. The men who abandoned the principle of private contract for the sale of the most valuable of human possessions, labor, which they have undertaken to say is not "a commodity," surrendered to the law-making power authority to regulate the wage of labor operating the instrumentalities of interstate commerce. For if the principle of control asserted be valid, neither the individual nor the union, but Congress or the States are wage-makers for all who serve a corporation impressed with a public interest.

When any organized group among our people can make Congress enact and the President approve, a proposal that the money of the United States appropriated for the enforcement of a great statute against restraint of trade shall not be used to punish or prosecute a particular class in the community that violate it, we have publicly declared that there is in our midst a class entitled to exclusive and discriminative treatment by law. When Congress and the President went a step further, and undertook to declare that a combination of labor, or an agricultural combination, that accomplished by restraint of trade the fixing of wages, hours, or working conditions was exempt from the law, while the business man who combined to fix prices or injure competitors remained a criminal, we further abandoned our fathers, and when it was lately declared that an officer of the United States should not be permitted to make time studies or pay those bonuses that in private business are the long acknowledged means of rewarding superior merit and securing better production, public authority deliberately penalized efficiency in the public service. Each of these backward steps was taken under the pressure of organized labor threatening with its political displeasure the public man who refused endorsement. One step at least was verbally disapproved by the Executive but officially approved. Each was a logical sequence to the hour when the abandonment of the legislative function was cele-

brated by the delivery to the four chiefs of the railway brotherhoods of the four pens with which the Executive approved the articles of capitulation. Principles like ours can not survive the surrender of legal privilege to organized employers or employees, much less can it endure an endeavor to secure popular approval for the one and popular condemnation for the other.

A nation whose industry must face an uncertain future in foreign fields should find assurance in stable conditions at home; but the fluid movement of society abroad is matched in lesser degree by changes which each session of every legislature proposes in variety. What stability is found in six years of legislation from 1910 to 1916, during which the various states of the Union enacted 78,748 new statutes, and considered more than half a million proposals for change; while Congress in the brief session just concluded has considered 25,000 new bills.

It is the duty of industry to meet with a very generous sense of social responsibility the conditions which it creates; to pay as it goes for the losses in human life, energy or health that the circumstances of industry involve and to guard against them by intelligent precautions, but to do it so intelligently, so systematically, and so wisely, that the adjustment of these new burdens shall neither have a reflex action upon the wage earner, or the manufacturer, or confront the consumer with sudden and irritating increases in prices that contract sales and excite public dissatisfaction.

Of course it is easy for a monopoly to adjust itself to any new charge, because it has no competitors; but as you descend in the scale of industry, the sharper the competition, the more difficult it is to translate new burdens; and the man who has to market his commodity is confronted with the fact that there is a period in the sale of his product in which any sudden or excessive rise in price either lessens its consumption, or makes difficult the retention of quality in production. All these great practical questions are to be thought out not in terms of the political fortunes of some individual, but in terms of welfare, the prosperity, and the future of the American people, whether they work at a machine where the original cost is involved and where the cost must find expression in their own

wage or whether they buy the product and are unconsciously taxed by arbitrary element the cost, or whether they are the directors and financiers of industry who must find its capital and meet its practical problems.

Gentlemen, the lack of wisdom in legislation is not merely because some legislation is passed under political pressure, but because gentlemen like yourselves do not undertake to exert any corresponding counter-pressure.

Our institutions are predicated upon the theory that the government will be run by the people, and will be successfully run when each man makes representation in public affairs part of his business. Now, since it is part of the public business to regulate private business, the relation of private business to public business becomes increasingly more intimate and important.

The attitude of the great body of business men has been one of disgust and resentment; first, because they were placed under unjust suspicion and made to answer as a class for the sins of a few; secondly, they were resentful because of the nature, character and extent of the legislation which placed unnecessary restrictions upon the conduct of business and thereby obstructed and impaired its efficiency. The great dormant force of American business is such, that once organized, not so much immediately in numbers as in judgement, action will follow that will be so widespread, so powerful, that lawmakers who pass bad legislation because they think it good politics, will find it bad politics not to pass good legislation.

Self-interest is the dormant element in human action. While it is the strongest bond that ties men together, it may be not narrow but enlightened self-interest. You cannot expect men to forget themselves when they act in public office any more than you forget yourself when you act in private business; but you can expect to show the public man that it will pay him to do the right thing, while not asking him to make a martyr out of himself to protect the interest of the man who does not take any interest in him.

Dominant social forces find their expression in legislation because they represent the pressure of opinion upon public men. While nature

(Continued on Page 6.)



# Practical Loom Fixing

Written exclusively for the Southern Textile Bulletin by Thomas Nelson

## CHAPTER NINE.

### Gear Let-Off Motion.

Fig. 19 illustrates a gear let-off motion. This motion is used extensively on plain looms. The motion is controlled by the vibration of whip roll and the connecting rod from lay sword. There are different makes of gear let-off motions, but all have the same governing principles. The parts of the motion given are as follows: A clutch lever A connects a spring rod B to the whip roll. On the spring rod are two springs, a long one and a short one. An upright lever C works on a stud fixed to the side of the loom. The top of the lever is on the short end of the spring rod and is held between the spring and the collar. To the bottom of the lever is fastened a round iron rod D that is connected to the pawl lever E at F, the connection being shown in small sketch in corner. The connection F is directly behind the vertical shaft G, on which the pawl lever moves. On the end of pawl lever a small pawl H is fixed and this pawl turns the ratchet J. A small spring keeps the pawl in contact with the ratchet. The vertical shaft G carries a worm K which, when the shaft revolves turns the worm gear L. This worm gear is fastened to a small shaft which carries on its opposite end a small pinion gear and this pinion gear being meshed with gear on loom beam flange transmits motion to the loom beam. The rod M is connected to the lay sword which works free through collar set screwed on pawl lever rod D.

### Setting the Motion.

Have the whip roll set a little higher than the harness eyes, with clutch lever A as near vertical as possible. The large spring on spring rod B should have sufficient pressure on it to keep the yarn tight. The pressure on this spring will be determined by the amount of yarn on beam. The small spring should not be too close or tight and is governed by the strength of the top spring. This small spring counterbalances the oscillation of the whip roll and the rebound of the top spring. When

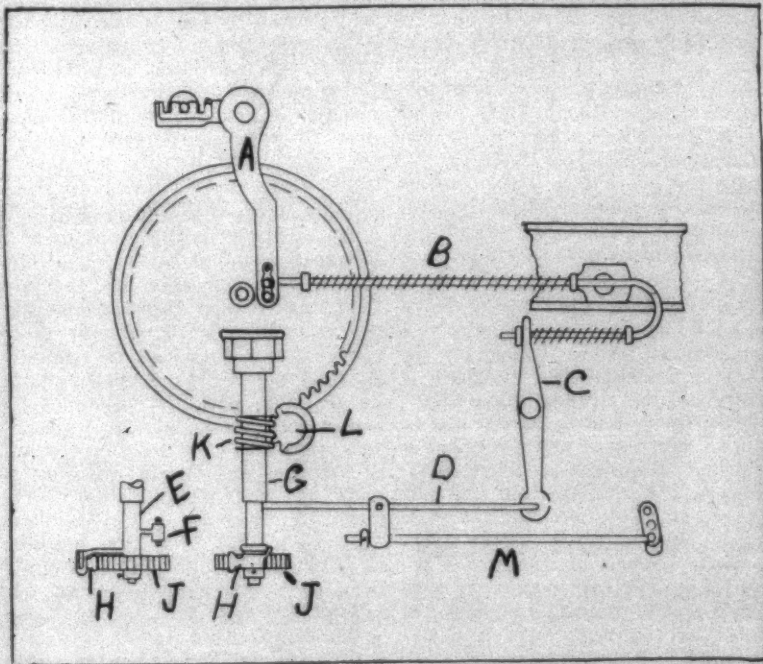


Figure 19.

the harness shafts are level, the upright lever C should be vertical and the pawl should be on the outside of the ratchet as shown in large sketch. When the harness are opening the whip roll is forced down and through the spring rod B a slight forward movement is given the upright lever C. This causes the pawl H to pass over the required number of teeth on the ratchet gear and also brings the collar on pawl lever rod almost in contact with the small collar on rod M, which is connected to lay sword. In beating up, the rod M will pull the pawl lever rod D forward and the ratchet will be turned. The small collar on rod M can be set to come in contact with collar on pawl lever rod D according to requirements, but a good setting is to have the reed about one inch from the fell of cloth with collars in contact with each other.

Every part of the motion must work freely. If there is any binding in any part of the motion uneven cloth will almost certainly result. When thin cloths are being made, there should not be too much motion of the whip roll as the extreme movement is likely to cause thin places in the cloth. When a full warp is put in the loom the long spring on spring rod is tightened by moving the collar. This reduces the vibration of whip roll and in turn reduces the number of teeth passed over by the pawl on the ratchet gear. This reduces the speed of the loom beam in

letting off the yarn but not the amount of yarn let off because of the circumference of the yarn on the beam. As the yarn is woven off the loom beam, the circumference of the yarn on beam is reduced, therefore the loom beam has to travel faster to let off the amount of yarn taken up in weaving. The tension on the large spring must be reduced periodically so as to maintain the full width of the goods in the loom. If this is not done the cloth will be pulled out too long and will be too narrow.

### Friction Let Off.

The commonest friction let off is a rope passed around the drum of the beam head and attached to a weight lever under the loom beam. Sufficient weight is required on the lever to keep the yarn tight. As the beam is reduced in size, some of the weight is taken off. In damp weather, when rope is used it becomes sticky and the yarn is not let off evenly. When this occurs, the rope and beam head should be cleaned thoroughly, and black lead or powdered graphite should be applied in small quantity and this will allow the beam yarn to be let off evenly. Sometimes French chalk or Talc powder is used but this is not as good as black lead.

The rope should be kept clean at all times and oil should not be allowed to drop on either the rope or beam head as this will soon make the rope sticky and cause uneven cloth to be made. The best results from the rope friction seems to be obtained when a hemp rope is used as it is less likely to become sticky.

Many mills are using chains for friction instead of rope. These chains are not affected by changes in atmospheric conditions, that is, if the room should be damp owing to a change from dry to damp weather, or an extra amount of moisture being put in the room, there will not be any visible effect on the chain let off. This is an advantage over the rope let off. These chains, however, require great care or the beam head will soon become grooved.

### Bengal's Purchases of Cotton Goods.

American manufacturers are furnished with information regarding the possibility of developing trade in dhoties, saris, etc., in Bengal, as well as throughout India, in a report covering the cotton-goods trade of the Bengal Presidency which has been prepared by Commercial Agent Ralph M. Odell and issued by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. This publication is Part II of the Bureau's series on "Cotton goods in British India."

Prior to the war the annual imports of cotton manufactures of all kinds into Bengal had advanced to the great sum of approximately \$100,000,000, or about 45 per cent of the total imports of cotton goods into the entire country. This represents nearly 10 per cent of the world's total trade in cotton manufactures, and is equal to the imports of cotton goods into the whole of South America. The annual imports of cotton piece goods into Calcutta, which is the chief port of entry, greatly exceed the corresponding imports in the whole of China.

American manufacturers heretofore have had almost no share of this important trade, chiefly because they do not produce the kinds of goods that the market requires. The value of the imports of dhoties alone amounts to \$35,000,000 or \$40,000,000 annually, but they have never made in American mills. Other lines, such as saris, colored lungis, gray and white jaconets and mills, and white nainsooks, which occupy a prominent place in the trade, are practically unknown among the great majority of American manufacturers.

Mr. Odell states that the only important lines that offer immediate opportunities for the development of

American trade without involving radical changes in the construction of nearly similar goods that we make are gray, white, and printed shirtings. American manufacturers, however, would do well, he says, to give their serious attention to the trade in dhoties, saris, jaconets, and mulls. The rising cost of production in England, which supplies practically all of these goods, makes it possible for us to compete in at least some of the qualities that are imported.

Mr. Odell's report contains 88 pages and is selling at the nominal price of 10 cents. Copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C., or from the district offices of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

### Advertising.

Advertising is the motive power of modern business. The man who has a product that the people want and does not tell them about it, is living in the Sahara of his own barren life. He is a derelict lost in the empty desert of his own ignorance or folly.

The true function of advertising is to suggest rather than to convince to lead rather than to compel, to inspire rather than to direct, by creating, through the dominating idea used in the advertising, other ideas in the mind of the reader that he or she will catalogue as personal, intimate opinions of the product and its value.

All advertising that suggests, leads and inspires, is good advertising. If it is insistent and consistent, it must be productive advertising. This is the elementary fundamental of all publicity that wins increasing sales.—The Wallace.





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In every field of activity where power is used, transmitted or generated, the trademark of G-E Initiative and Quality is found. In power stations of far-off mountains you will find G-E apparatus built to meet the special need. You will find the "G-E" trade-mark on the electrical equipment of the Panama Canal and on the locomotives which tow the ships

through. The electrification of the railways which carry the commerce of the nation east and west across the Rockies is a tribute to G-E engineering skill. Manufacturing plants, large and small, in all sections of the country, enjoy marked advantages in production over their competitors because the General Electric Company has solved their power problems. All that has been learned in each individual field of electrical endeavor is transmitted through the great Research Laboratories of the company to its engineers in all departments, so that in the solving of your problems you may have the benefit of all the knowledge and experience that has gone before.

And because the General Electric Company possesses specific, definite knowledge of all the intricacies, puzzles and problems of industrial power, and applies to their solution the knowledge which no other organization can boast, G-E service is the greatest guarantee of results that you can possibly have. The organization and resources of the General Electric Company stand squarely behind every G-E MOTOR DRIVE to insure satisfactory operation.

# G-E Motor Drive

## GENERAL ELECTRIC COMPANY

General Office, Schenectady N.Y.



Mill Power Dept. Boston, Mass.

6941



**Tools and the Man.**

(Continued from Page 3.)

ally there are a great many public men who cannot conceive of any national disaster equal to the separation of themselves from public office, it is very natural for them to listen most to those from whom they hear most frequently, and to translate a large amount of the interest exhibited in particular matters into an evidence of very considerable political strength behind those who represent that continuously emphasized interest.

The American business man cannot get out of politics, because he is living in politics. Whether he likes it or not, it is always affecting his business. It is up to him to determine that his business shall now affect it; not seeking something selfish or small, but undertaking to impress upon the political leader the fact that he is not under the necessity of listening to the unwise merely because he is so impressed with the belief that their numbers exceed those of the more sensible. It is just as easy for the business man to exert an influence in politics as it is for the workingman; and it is necessary that he should. So do not let us blame organized labor because of the things it does—although we have excellent reason to blame it for the way in which it does them; but let us blame the American business man because he does not organize to perform his civic duty, to express and exercise in politics that influence that not only belongs to him, but which he, as a trustee of good government, is bound to exert.

We are at this time witnessing a great movement that is continually growing stronger, and finding its expression in legislation and administration. Its tenet is that it is purely social welfare that is always to be considered in every new thing, and that there is nothing that the individual must not surrender if society is made a little better thereby, if groups of men are made a little happier; and that, after all, in a complex civilization like our own, the individual is of little importance, for it is the movement of the mass that counts, and society cannot advance unless we imitate Europe of today in which the individual is lost in the social necessity of defending the national life; for progress is to be measured entirely by social success, and that the test for measuring any new and untried governmental experiment is, does society want it? And when a sufficient number of voices answer "Yes," the individual is to be forgotten. "Why," it was said, "society has spoken for an eight-hour day, and the eight-hour day must be in every industry."

Well, I have been in California for five weeks, and society in California, which has voted on an initiative proposal for the establishment of an obligatory eight-hour day in every form of labor, said by 200,000 votes, "No, we do not want a compulsory eight-hour day."

But there is something more than the social judgments at stake. The American conception of government was predicated upon a primary be-

lief in the sacredness and value of the individual. It was his liberty, it was his life, it was his character, it was his attainments and his talents that were to be given opportunity to express themselves; for it was believed that the individual who achieved anything benefited society when he achieved it; and the preservation of his liberty was not only the first moral obligation of government, but the thing for which government itself was created. For it is our creed that no government can ever grow great or prosperous in which individual liberty and opportunity is not preserved, encouraged and developed, that stimulated to his best endeavor the individual shall make society his beneficiary as the price of his own success. What did society ever invent, originate, execute or achieve? I know in a political way what Washington did, what Madison did, what Adams did, what Jefferson did, what Lincoln did, by which society benefited; but I know nothing that society ever invented. I know what Fulton did, I know what Revere did, I know what Westinghouse did; I know what all the great inventors and masters of science have contributed to every department of mechanical life. I know that they have made for human progress; I know that they have taken the lightning from the heavens and made it serve mankind. I know that they have stretched the shining threads of the rail over the face of the earth; I know that they are making machinery do the work of millions of human fingers; and, economizing time and labor, have given to man a measure of comfort and enjoyment that he never knew in all those dead ages when the social will of society speaking through an arbitrary ruler subordinated the individual to the state. I know that individuals have been the dynamic force of all progress. I know that individuals throughout the world are leading armies to defeat, or to victory; are guiding the destinies of states; are making laws for mankind; are conducting its business, its transportation and its commerce; that those individuals by virtue of the God-given powers that are in them are doing the work of mankind, and I know that they cannot do it without benefiting society of which they are a part. And while I know that, and believe the world has seen it demonstrated in our day, I cannot but see that if the individual is to be subordinated to mere social progress, he becomes a slave to society as others in the past have been the serfs of an individual master. And this nation of ours, whether we look at it from a moral, a political, an industrial standpoint, accomplishes its work today because it holds the individual to be the dynamic principle of social advance, the maker of government—that government which here was made by man to be his tool and instrument, not his master, and to which were deliberately given only those powers that were needed to protect and perpetuate what man himself believed to be the great fundamental principles of human life. So believing the free America went one step farther than the Englishman of Magna Charta,

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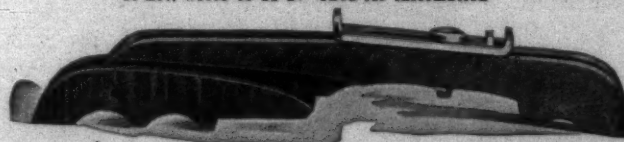
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when he wrote the constitution of the United States a whole series of things that government or its agencies could not do, whereas Magna Charta declared that no English free man should be deprived of his life, liberty or property, except by due process of law or the judgment of his peers; our Constitution went farther than that because it declared there were some things, of which neither the state nor his peers, nor majorities, however great, can deprive the individual citizen.

Today we are facing a movement that undertakes to say whenever the majority expresses its opinion, whenever groups are to be advanced by legislation, the individual must sink beneath the social wave. The preservation of all that our policy lifted up among the autocracies of the Old World and gave a sacred significance in the new.

But, gentlemen, there is light in the heavens; there is the hope of a better day; there is a greater awakening among business men to the responsibilities of their position. There is an ever greater sense of social obligation, a greater willingness to be more and more responsive not only to the just claims of the worker, but to be generous beyond the demands of justice in dealing with those who are their partners in production.

More than that, when certain forces throughout this country are undertaking to declare that they represent the working vote of the country, and can deliver it to whom they will; that nobody believes in industrial freedom but employers; that the "closed shop" is the shop of the future; that workers must surrender their liberty of action in employment and secure a license to labor from groups controlling in industry; I see strong, convincing evidence that the body of American people do not agree to all this, and are expressing it at the ballot-box.

In the State of Washington a lumber manufacturer announced himself as a candidate for the Republican nomination for Governor of the State of Washington in the last primary, in which there were eight candidates for the office. He had but two planks, the "Open Shop," and "Give the Boy a Chance to Learn a Trade." He went before the people of Washington to secure a nomination with nothing but those two planks. He was politically unknown; he had no party organizations behind him; he was not a platform genius; he had no newspapers at his beck and call; he was just an intelligent, courageous, honest, sincere business man, the type of so many in this room. He took his own automobile and made four hundred speeches in the State of Washington. He hired a hall wherever he found it necessary. He talked on the street corners or wherever he could find a group of men willing to listen to him. To all he expounded his doctrine and expressed his belief that the future of the State of Washington required a guarantee of industrial freedom for every voter, union or non-union, to earn his living free from molestation under the lawful conditions that pleased him best. He declared it to be the bus-

iness of government to exert all its powers to protect each worker in that right and asserted that whenever the force of the government is needed to back up that guarantee, although it be but one man who requires it, yet must it say to those who would interfere with that man, "You shall not." He urged that the boys of Washington should have a chance as they grew up to learn a trade and be prepared for the practical work of life. That was all there was in his platform. He just repeated that in a thousand forms to every audience that would listen to him. His chief opponent was the ex-Governor of the State, a man of high reputation with a splendid organization behind him. There were six other candidates: representing Progressive, Prohibition and other sentiments, each with an organization and with newspaper support. This strong man made his fight alone with no re-inforcement but the strength of his principles in a state with comparatively little industry, the farmer and the lumberman forming the majority of the electorate. The law of Washington requires that wherever there are more than four candidates every voter must express a second choice. The election returns came in, I have not the exact figures, but I can give them very closely: McBride, candidate for governor, received 79,000 votes, leading Hartley, the Open Shop Candidate, by but 10,800; Hartley leading the third man 16,800 votes, and all others by from 48,000 to 30,000. The newspapers which had paid little or no attention to Mr. Hartley now expressed the opinion that he was probably the first choice of the greatest number of voters. Thousands of business men said, "If I had thought Hartley had a chance, I would have voted for him." They voted for a man, not for a principle. Had they voted their principle they would have nominated a man of whom the business men of Washington, the farmers and lumbermen are now all saying "Hartley will be the next United States senator from Washington on the Open Shop platform; nothing can stop him."

#### Avoiding Accidents.

This company is carrying on an active educational campaign among the people in the mills on the question of accident prevention, and the work is meeting with splendid results. The records show that for the last three months the number of petty accidents have been greatly reduced, and it is the hope of the company that the time will soon come when all of the plants will be so well guarded and all of the people will be so careful that there will be no such thing as an accident in our mills. This is altogether possible because the cotton mill industry is not a hazardous one. The company has subscribed to membership in the National Safety Council and has placed bulletin boards in various places throughout the plants on which are displayed pictures showing how accidents happen. These are being read with a great deal of interest by the people.—Shuttle, published by Victor-Monaghan Mills.

Wm. A. PARSONS, President and Treasurer

JOHN M. BARR, Vice-President

## THE PARSONS-BARR COMPANY

DYESTUFFS AND CHEMICALS

113 LATTA ARCADE BUILDING

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SOUTHERN SALES AGENTS OF

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## IT IS NOT A RULE-OF-THUMB LUBRICANT

NON-FLUID OIL doesn't "Just happen." It isn't sold to you simply on claims.

NON-FLUID OIL is a scientific lubricant prepared for exacting duties of modern mills. And in every instance worth-while benefits follow its use.



It is a non-dripping, non-wasting lubricant that ELIMINATES OIL STAINS and therefore reduces the pile of "seconds."

NON-FLUID OIL, unlike grease, does not need heat to make it start lubricating. It is purer than grease, lasts 3 to 5 times as long and gives better friction-killing lubrication.

A grade for every purpose. Write for samples.

NEW YORK & NEW JERSEY LUBRICANT CO., 165 Broadway, NEW YORK

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## THE "STANDARD"

# BALING PRESS

FOR

# COTTON MILLS

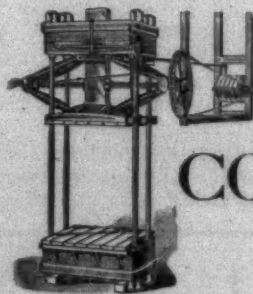
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Boomer & Boschert Press Co.

No. 104 WEST WATER ST.

SYRACUSE, N. Y.

SEND FOR CATALOG



A rather patronizing individual from town was observing with considerable interest the operations of a farmer with whom he had put up for a while. As he watched the old man sow the seed in his field the man from the city called out facetiously: "Well done, old chap. You sow; I reap the fruits." Whereupon the farmer grinned and replied: "Maybe you will. I am sowing the seed in his field the man from hemp."—Ex.



## DISCUSSIONS BY PRACTICAL MEN

### Endless Bands for Cards.

Editor:

Will you be so kind as to give me the address of some company that makes endless bands for cards. I understand that they use them at Kannapolis, N. C. and many other places but I don't know where to get them.

J. B. D.

### Textal Candles.

A comparatively new product that has met with great favor in the weave rooms are Textal Candles, manufactured and sold by Wm. C. Robinson & Sons of Baltimore, Maryland.

Textal Candles are about 1½ inches in diameter and come in lengths to fit inside the loom beam heads. They are simply laid in the angle made by the warp as it comes from the loom beam and passes to the whip roll.

The slight whipping motion of the warp at each motion of the lay cause the warp to be pressed into the Textal Candle and to receive a slight covering of a wax preparation.

Just as a shoe worker waxes his thread to make it stronger so this slight coating of wax makes the warp thread stronger and to run better. Not only does it wax and strengthen soft places in the warp but it also waxes the gouts and makes a larger number of them pass through the harness eyes and reeds without breaking.

A Textal Candle will last from three to four months, but in some cases have lasted six months or more.

One mill that had been forced to cut off and put in the warehouse a number of soft warps, expecting to sell them to rope manufacturers state that by the use of Textal Candles they were able to weave them all.

Textal Candles are said to be suitable for all classes of weaving except print cloth, in which case the wax on the yarn interferes with printing.

The Candles cost something less

than 50 cents each and the only specification is the distance between loom beam heads. Full details can be obtained from Wm. C. Robinson & Sons Co., Baltimore, Ma.

### Top Roll Varnish.

The Top Roll Varnish Co., of Crompton, R. I., advise us that as a result of the advertisement they inserted in the Textile Bulletin and the write-up we gave them, they received in the space of three weeks orders from more than 150 cotton mills in the South and are now receiving repeat orders from those who ordered one gallon as a trial. The price of roll covering of course, has made cotton mills jump at any thing that would cut down the roll cost.

A gallon of top roll varnish is said to paint 5,000 to 7,000 spinning rolls and to increase the life of the roll from 30 to 50 percent.

Allowing that it only covers 5,000 rolls and only increases the life 30 per cent we have:

Cost of covering rolls.....	\$275.00
Gain from 1 Gal. varnish....	112.00
Cost of 1 Gal. varnish.....	6.90

If a \$6.00 investment can save \$112.50 besides reducing the lapping up of rolls it must be a good thing.

Our knowledge of Durex Top Roll Varnish is of course second handed but we do know that it has been used for a number of years by New England Mills and Southern Mills that have recently tried it tell us that they are well pleased with the results.

We have letters from several who say they are going to make the varnish themselves but it seems to us that it would be taking a great risk for a very small saving and if the time required in experimenting and manufacture are figured in we believe it will be a costly venture. When a superintendent or overseer gets to monkeying with outside things he usually neglects his regular work and the mill suffers thereby.

Durex Top Roll Varnish is not similar to the old top roll varnish used on drawing rolls and drawing

roll varnish will not work in spinning rolls satisfactorily. The inventor claims that he worked out this varnish after years of experimenting and that he has ingredients that no one is likely to discover and the varnish has to be prepared and cooked in a certain way to make it efficient.

For our own information we asked a professional chemist at Charlotte and he stated that it was practically impossible to analyse or determine the ingredients or method of preparation of a varnish which contained rosins or gums. He said that the main ingredients could be easily determined but that special ingredients could not be. There are doubtless some who will make up a substitute for Durex Top Roll Varnish but it seems to us to be taking big chances for a small profit.

The inventor of Durex Varnish is an overseer of spinning who works at his job in the mill every day.

We are interested because we believe he has a good thing which will help the Southern Mills cut down costs and we want to see him build up a big business.

### Application Blank.

A superintendent desiring a carder sent the following blank last week to a member of our Employment Bureau. It gives an interesting set of questions:

Replying to your "Ad" as overseer carding would be pleased to have you write us, your past experience in cotton mills.

What mills have you worked in?

How long in each?

In what capacity?

What salary do you expect?

Age?

Married or single?

If family, what does same consist of?

Do you drink?

Were you ever discharged on account?

What reason have you for changing?

What education have you had?

References?

Are you now employed?

How many years experience have you as overseer?

When could you make a change? What goods are you experienced on?

Did you have any Technical training?

Or ever take a correspondence course?

Kindly answer all the above questions, in order to completely file your applications.

### This Pig Has Six Feet.

C. W. Collins, of American Spinning Co., Greenville, is the owner of a pig that has four front feet, one on each front leg. The pig is several months old and is quite a curiosity. All the feet are made use of in walking, one foot being directly before the other.

### Crystal Spring Bleachery Co.

Chickamauga, Ga.

A. E. Yates ..... Superintendent  
W. B. Whitmire ..... Carder  
A. H. Bradley .... Spinner & weaver  
J. W. McClure .... Master Mechanic

## SHAMBOW SHUTTLE

What shuttle you put into the looms has a great deal to do in determining

the percentage of production and quality of cloth that comes out



"Reshuttle with Shambows"

Address  
SHAMBOW SHUTTLE CO.  
Woonsocket, R. I.

## Joseph Sykes Brothers,

Huddersfield,  
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### Card Clothing Manufacturers

HARDENED AND TEMPERED STEEL WIRE PLOW GROUND  
CARD CLOTHING

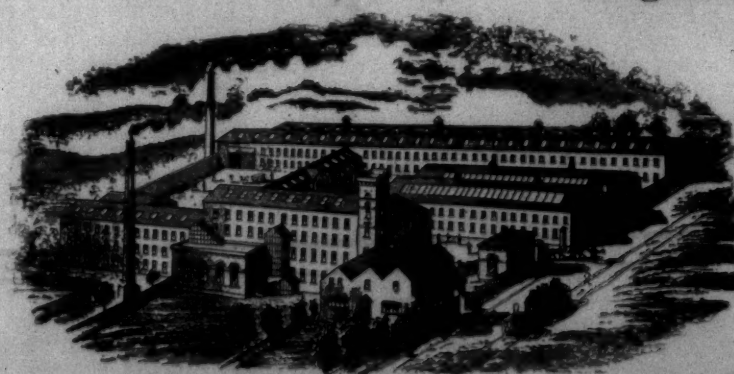
Revolving Top Flats re-clothed. Licker-ins re-wound. Burnisher and Stripper Fillets. Dronsfield's Grinder Rolls. Emery Fillets. All regular sizes of Card Clothing always in stock and shipped same day order is received.

RICHARD D. THOMAS, Southern Agent

REPAIR SHOPS AND STOCK ROOMS

TOMPKINS BUILDING  
P. O. BOX 88  
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FOR EVERY  
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TRADE MARK

FOR SLASHING,  
SHORT OR LONG  
CHAIN WORK AND  
FINISHING.

"Of all the supplies used in the operation of power plants and mills, lubricants and their practical application are the least understood; and when it is considered that not a spindle can turn without overheating and wear, the importance of lubricants may be more fully appreciated."

Address us for our illustrated booklet "THE CONSERVATION OF POWER."

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CORAOPOLIS, PA.



# SOUTHERN TEXTILE BULLETIN

Offices: Room 609 Realty Building, Charlotte, N. C.

Published Every Thursday By

Clark Publishing Company

DAVID CLARK.....Managing Editor  
D. H. HILL, JR.....Associate Editor

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Advertising rates furnished upon application.

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Entered as second class matter March 2nd, 1911, at the postoffice at Charlotte, N. C. under the Act of March 3d, 1879.

THURSDAY, MARCH 8, 1917

### Passing of Ceasar Cone.

The sudden death of Ceasar Cone, came as a shock to the entire textile industry of the South.

Mr. Cone ranked as one of the leaders of the industry and no man was rated higher personally and as a business man. Above everything else Ceasar Cone was esteemed because he was square and clean in his business dealings, and we have never heard a man or firm who did business with him, complain that he was not treated right.

His life should be an object lesson to the industry because while honest in his dealings with others and liberal with his employees he built up an immense fortune and is accredited with having given in for taxation last year an annual income of over \$1,000,000.

Those who try to make extra profits by sharp practices, and we have some of these even among the larger cotton manufacturers, and those who do nothing for the welfare of their employees should consider well the life of Ceasar Cone and his success.

A most striking feature of Ceasar Cone was that he was always master of his own time. With all his great interests he always seemed to have leisure and it was never difficult to see him. He knew how to perfect an organization and to act as its guiding force without doing the detail work.

The industry has had few men who have been entitled to rank with Ceasar Cone and he will be badly missed.

### Keating Bill No. 2.

Very few know that another Keating Bill was introduced in Congress which has just, colsed.

Such was the case, but knowing that it stood no chance of passing at the short session it was thought best not to agitate the matter and thereby draw support as well as opposition.

The new Keating Bill, introduced by Congressman Keating of Colorado, but of course, drawn by A. J. McKelway, would make it a misdemeanor to offer shipment for interstate or foreign commerce the product of any mill in which prior to 30 days from such offer for shipment any female 16 years old or over had been employed for more than eight hours in any one day or for more than six days in any one week.

In other words the new Keating bill provides that no woman shall work in a cotton mill for more than eight hours a day.

Without discussing the merits or demerits of this measure we point to it as Keating Bill No. 2 and state with certainty that it will be followed by Keating Bills No. 3, No. 4, etc., as long as the Rev. A. J. McKelway and Owen Lovejoy can use them as excuses to suck money from the pockets of philanthropists and pay themselves fat salaries.

The merits of the various meas-

ures included in the propaganda of Messrs. McKelway and Lovejoy carry no weight with those gentlemen but as each step forward gives them a new lease of "agitator life," these steps will be taken regardless of whether they injure industry or the people whom they profess to desire to aid.

We are informed, and we believe the information to be correct, that the Keating Bill No. 2 with its eight hour provision for women, will be followed by No. 3, with an eight-hour limit for men and No. 4, with a minimum wage bill, which will force the Southern mills to the same wage scale as New England, irrespective of the difference in the cost of living in the two sections.

The ultimate object of all such legislation is a bill prohibiting interstate shipment of any goods which are not made by labor union men.

If the present Keating Bill is constitutional, Keating Bill No. 2 and all the "McKelway-Lovejoy in the name of Keating" propaganda will be constitutional.

If the present Keating Bill can be declared a violation of States rights and thereby unconstitutional it will put an end to the entire McKelway-Lovejoy program.

It is therefore extremely important that the present Keating Bill should be tested before the United States Supreme Court and for that purpose one of the ablest and best-known lawyers in the United States has been employed.

The necessary funds for carrying the Keating Bill through the various courts to the United States Supreme Court has not yet been subscribed but we believe that the textile industry of the South is too much interested in this proposition not to be willing to put up the necessary cost.

If the present Keating Bill had fixed the age limit at fourteen there would have been little objection except from the standpoint of violation of States rights, in fact, every State in the South now has a fourteen year age limit except North Carolina and North Carolina will undoubtedly adopt that limit even if the Keating Bill is thrown out by the Supreme Court.

In spite of the impression purposely created over the country by such men as McKelway and Lovejoy, the cotton manufacturers of the South do not desire child labor and as for ourselves, we point to the fact that we have for a number of years advocated a fourteen year age limit.

The radical labor laws of Massachusetts have produced a condition where there are, to every hundred thousand population, 259 children in jails whereas in North Carolina there are only 15 children in jail, to the same amount of population and yet Massachusetts would have us adopt her extreme laws.

The Keating Bill will go into ef-

fect on Sept. 1st, 1917, and it will require from eight to twelve months to reach the Supreme Court and get a decision.

During that period the law will be in effect and a bill was in Congress last week, and we understand has passed, appropriating \$200,000 for the salaries and expenses of inspectors who will come under the Keating Bill.

The enforcement of the law is left to the Labor Department and in that department will be directly in charge of Miss Julia Lathrop as chief of the Children's Bureau.

Mr. Clark was in Washington last week and after an interview with Secretary of Labor Wilson, discussed the enforcement of the Keating Bill with Miss Lathrop.

We were very much impressed with the evident desire of both Secretary Wilson and Miss Lathrop to make the enforcement of the law as little obnoxious to the cotton manufacturers as possible. As officers of the Government they, of course, intend to enforce the law, but in making the rules and in selecting inspectors we believe that they will do their best to avoid friction.

We assured them that, while the cotton manufacturers intend to do all possible to have the Keating Bill declared unconstitutional, they intended to obey its provision while in force and they will co-operate with the Department of Labor in meeting its provisions.

Miss Lathrop has never been in a cotton mill except at Bombay, India, and we therefore urged her to visit our mills before making the rules for the enforcement of the Keating Bill, and she stated that she would do so and would carefully study the subject.

Judging by the attitude as expressed by Secretary Wilson and Miss Lathrop we believe that it will be fortunate for us that they have charge of the enforcement of the Keating Bill.

### Cotton Goods for the Bengalese.

The Bengalese use \$100,000,000 worth of imported cotton goods a year. It is a tenth of the world's trade in such goods. It is as much as all South America uses. And you could put our share in your eye!

Ralph M. Odell, in his second report on India, has gone deep into the reasons for this condition of affairs, and I wish to call your attention to the fact that this report is now available. You will want to read it over even if you have no intention of going into the market in the near future.

There is no need of describing in detail this latest product of Mr. Odell's pen. It is worked out in the manner of the previous report on China, the Straits Settlements, the Dutch East Indies, Ceylon, and Madras, with which you are already familiar. There is added interest in this number because of the tremendous volume of the trade discussed.

Ten cents is the nominal price set on the bulletin.

E. E. Pratt,  
Chief of Bureau, Dept. of Commerce,  
Washington, D. C.



## PERSONAL NEWS

J. B. Mahaffey of Marion, N. C., is now fixing looms at Henrietta, N. C.

C. C. Goodman is now overseer of spinning at the Belton (Tex.) Cotton Mills.

H. G. Leigh has resigned as overseer of designing at the Alta Vista (Va.) Cotton Mills.

E. W. Everett has accepted a position as master mechanic at Pelham Mfg. Co., Pelham, Ga.

Virgil Reaves, a weaver at Piedmont Mills, East Point, Ga., was killed by a train last Saturday night.

M. B. Cockman of Wilmington, N. C., is now overseer of dyeing at Haw River Mfg. Co., Haw River, N. C.

H. F. Harrill has been promoted to second hand in weaving at the Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. H. Whitnacht has accepted the position of superintendent of the Vardy Mill, Greenville, S. C.

Eugene Herring has resigned as overseer of weaving at the Hillside Cotton Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Jake Hendrix has accepted position as superintendent of roller covering shops at Lowell, N. C.

C. O. Kuester has resigned as president of the Neverdarn Hosiery Mills, Charlotte, N. C., to engage in real estate business.

J. H. Separk, secretary of the Gray Mfg. Co., and the Parkdale Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has just returned from a business trip North.

Frost Torrence, president of the Ozark Mills, Gastonia, N. C., has returned from a business trip to New York and Philadelphia.

C. P. Gentry of Pendleton, S. C., has accepted position as night superintendent of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C.

Riddle of the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted position of overseer of spinning at the Cannon Mills, Concord, N. C.

L. E. Lookadoo has resigned as second hand in weaving at Gaffney (S. C.) Mfg. Company, and is fixing looms at Marion (N. C.) Mfg. Co.

C. A. Pender has resigned as carder at Monroe (Ga.) Mfg. Company to become carder and spinner at Durham Mfg. Co., E. Durham, N. C.

J. M. Davis of Hillsboro, N. C., has accepted position as overseer of slashing at the Camperdown Mills, Greenville, S. C.

Wm. N. Arrowwood formerly of Griffin and Monroe, Ga., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at Pelham, Ga. Mfg. Co.

W. L. Lashley of Spray, N. C., has accepted the position of assistant superintendent of the Deep River Mills, Randleman, N. C.

W. J. Austin of Tuxedo, N. C., who was reported as accepting position of night superintendent of the Apalache Mills, Arlington, S. C., has decided to remain at Tuxedo, N. C.


W. M. Gillis, overseer of spinning at the Lowe Mfg. Co., Huntsville, Ala., has changed positions with J. H. Barnell, overseer of carding at that place.

W. E. Mullis has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Capelsie, N. C., and accepted a position at the Norwood (N. C.) Cotton Mills.

H. H. Holcomb has resigned his position at the Avondale Mills, Birmingham, Ala., to become night overseer of spinning at the Fulton Bag and Cotton Mills, Atlanta, Ga.

R. C. Colins has resigned as superintendent of the Vardry Mills, Greenville, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Lydia Mills, Clinton, S. C.

Aug. W. Smith, president of the Brandon, Poinsett and Woodruff Mills, and Wardlaw Smith, his assistant, have taken offices in the Greenville News Building, at Greenville, S. C.



Albany Grease can be used on any bearing of any machine regardless of the size of the bearing or the speed at which it is operated. Albany Grease lubricates small light bearings running as high as 9000 R. P. M. as well as heavy ponderous bearings running as slow as 25 R. P. M. successfully. Use Albany Grease on every bearing in your mill and secure efficient and economical lubrication service. An Albany Cup and samples of Albany Grease will be sent you free of charge.

**ALBANY LUBRICATING COMPANY**  
708-10 Washington St. NEW YORK CITY

J. K. Cole has been promoted from night overseer to day overseer of carding and spinning at Capelsie, N. C.

Jas. J. Bradley, agent at Merrimack Mills, Huntsville, Ala., is building a new residence on the site of his former house that was burned about Christmas.

D. F. Poole, formerly overseer of weaving at the Poe Mills, Greenville, S. C., has accepted a position as overseer of weaving at the Hillside Mills, LaGrange, Ga.

Wm. Miller has resigned as overseer of spinning and winding at the Hanes Mills, Winston-Salem, N. C., to become superintendent of the Ernsdson Mfg. Co., St. Pauls, N. C.

J. W. Moore has been transferred from carder at the Richland Mills, Columbia, S. C., to carder and spinner at the Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C.

J. W. Brown has resigned as overseer of carding and spinning at Capital City Mills, Columbia, S. C., to become overseer of spinning at the Ashcraft Mills, Florence, Ala.

### Promotions.

Any doffer boy in the Victor-Monaghan Mills can look forward to becoming a superintendent of the plant in which he works. The system of promotions which this company maintains makes this possible. It is a rare thing for management to go outside of the mills to secure overseer or superintendent.

In this connection it is interesting to know how the present superintendents have been promoted.

E. C. Geer was overseer of spinning in the Greer and Monaghan

plants before he was made superintendent at Ottarar.

W. P. Leister was overseer of carding at the Granby plant before becoming superintendent at Wallace.

C. M. Hemphill was second hand at the Victor plant before he became boss weaver at the Greer plant. He is now superintendent.

O. A. Reaves was boss carder at Apalache and superintendent of the Fairfield Mills. He is now superintendent at Apalache.

H. E. Bates has been boss weaver at Victor, and superintendent at Ottarar, Apalache and Monaghan. He is now at Victor.

J. N. Badger, superintendent at Monaghan, has been boss weaver and superintendent at Walhalla, and superintendent at the Greer plant.

T. H. Henderson has been superintendent at Apalache and Fairfield. He is now at Seneca.

J. C. Montjoy, now at Walhalla, has also been superintendent at Apalache and Ottarar. From the Shuttle published by Victor-Monaghan Mills.

### Abingdon Mills.

### Huntsville, Ala.

N. C. Roe	Agent
H. G. Cobb	Carder
J. W. Dickens	Spinner
Henry Mills	Weaver
C. A. Hogan	Master Mechanic

### LaFayette Cotton Mills, LaFayette, Ga.

R. A. Whatley	Superintendent
T. F. King	Carder
B. H. White	Spinner
H. N. Mullinax	Weaver
E. A. Williams	Cloth Room
J. B. F. Jones	Master Mechanic

**"AN OUNCE OF PREVENTION**

**IS WORTH A POUND OF CURE"**

**Clinton Cam Company**  
**CLINTON, S. C.**

**Our Cam Device Prevents Loom Troubles**



## MILL NEWS ITEMS OF INTEREST

**Concord, N. C.**—At the recent meeting of the stockholders of the Young-Hartsell Mills the name was changed to the Hartsell Mills Co.

**Newnan, Ga.**—The McIntosh Mills are putting in 3 Draper spoolers and has also completed a 30x60 foot storage room.

**Pelham, Ga.**—Several car loads of new Draper Looms have arrived at Pelham Mfg. Co., being a part of a lot of new machinery to be installed.

**Statesville, N. C.**—The Sterling Mills, a new company just incorporated here, will not build a cotton mill, as was erroneously reported last week, but will erect a roller mill.

**Wagram, N. C.**—It is reported on good authority that leading business men of this place will shortly organize a company to build a cotton mill.

**Augusta, Ga.**—The Hughes-McCampbell Department of Converse and Co., New York, have been appointed selling agents for the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., sheetings and drills.

**Pelham, Ga.**—The Pelham Manufacturing Co. has appointed the Hughes-McCampbell Department of Converse and Co., New York, sole selling agents for the product of their mills.

**Gastonia, N. C.**—The building for Ranlo Manufacturing Co., contract for which was awarded to J. D. Grandy, of Charlotte, will be 400x132 feet. The mill will have an equipment of 6,000 spindles and will manufacture fine yarns, as previously reported.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The Victor-Monaghan mills are placing new model Draper looms in three of the plants. These are to take the place of the old style looms which will be thrown out. The following will be installed: Walhalla plant—390; Seneca Plant—450; Ottatary Plant—400.

**Anniston, Ala.**—The American Net and Twine Co., will spend \$200,000 for the enlargement of their mill, and have plans for an addition to accommodate 5,000 new spindles. The expenditure was authorized at a recent meeting of the board of directors.

**Atlanta, Ga.**—An offer to turn his seven mills to the manufacture of uniforms for soldiers in event of need, without profit, has been made by Hamilton Carhartt, president and founder of the Hamilton Carhartt Cotton Mills, manufacturers of working men's clothing. Mr. Carhartt placed his plants at the disposal of the government in a telegram to the Secretary of War.

**Wadesboro, N. C.**—A proposition is on foot for a 5,000 spindle hosiery yarn mill at this place. \$85,000 of the stock is said to have been subscribed.

**Spartanburg, S. C.**—The Carlton Manufacturing Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$20,000, the incorporators being A. B. Calvert and A. M. Hamilton. The company will manufacture hosiery, underwear and mercerized goods.

**Spray, N. C.**—The Thread Mills Co., have placed orders with Fred H. White, Charlotte, N. C., for Cook's Vacuum Card Stripping System for the Nantucket Mills at Spray, the Wearwell Mills at Draper and the Atheneia Mills at Leaksville, N. C.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—Piedmont Commission Company have purchased 180 damask looms which will be installed in Charlotte, at a location yet to be decided and will be operated on damask. The Piedmont Commission Company are the selling agents for the damask of the Fidelity Mfg. Company of Charlotte and they will purchase the yarn for the new weave mill from the Fidelity Mfg. Company.

**Greenville, S. C.**—The contract has been let for the installation of the Cramer Humidifier System at the Monaghan Plant. Material is arriving daily and the workmen will soon begin work.

**Charlotte, N. C.**—C. O. Kuester has sold his interest in the Neverdarn Hosiery Mills, which are now under construction, and will engage in real estate business. His interest has been purchased by another party but the announcement cannot be made at this time.

**Cheraw, S. C.**—The Cheraw Cotton Mills have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$200,000 by G. W. Duvall, S. F. A. McManus and Edwin Malley. This is the incorporation of the company recently reported as being organized to operate a mill here. The plans of the company have not yet been announced.

**Suit Based Upon Stock Transfer Begun Monday.**

The entire day Monday in Superior Court at Charlotte was devoted to evidence in the case of Miss Carrie McLain versus the Loray Mills, of Gastonia, Andrew E. Moore, and

W. D. Anderson. Damages in the sum of \$2,200, with interest from July of last year, are asked in the complaint, which is based upon the sale of 37 shares of preferred stock of the Loray Mill, made through a local brokerage agency. It is the contention of the plaintiff that in a letter from the secretary of the Loray Mills, she was informed that the preferred stock of the organization was at that time quoted on the market at "45", when in reality, the prevailing quotation was 145. The 37 shares of stock were subsequently sold at a price of "80". The amount of damages asked represent the difference in the sales price and the prevailing quotation at the time of the transfer, together with the interest.

### Death of Caesar Cone.

Caesar Cone, one of the most prominent cotton manufacturers in the South, died at his home of intestinal hemorrhage, in Greensboro, N. C., on March 1st.

Mr. Cone had been ill for nearly one week when death occurred, but there had been no public information to that effect and the announcement of the end was a decided surprise. He was in Raleigh with a number of other influential North Carolinians about a week ago and was attacked by a fainting spell which caused some uneasiness. He returned to Greensboro and attended the meeting of the Board of Governors of the American Cotton Manufacturers Association at Charlotte, on Saturday, February 24th.

The following Tuesday afternoon he was uptown, seeing friends off on a train, but after going back to his residence he spent most of the time until his death in bed. Local physicians had advised his removal to Baltimore for treatment and a special car had been secured to carry him there. Dr. Louis Hamberger and Dr. Sidney Cone, two well known Baltimore surgeons, and the latter the brother of the deceased, had been called to Greensboro to attend him but his death came suddenly on the afternoon of March 1st.

The deceased was associated with Moses Cone, his brother, in the establishment of the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution Cotton Mills. At the death of Moses Cone, the direction of the manufacturing and of the progress of the Cone Export and Commission fell upon the shoulders of the younger brother. Mrs. Cone survives, as do three sons, Herman, Benjamin and Caesar Cone. There are six brother, Sol M. Cone, Julius W. Cone, Bernard M. Cone, Clarence N. Cone, of Greensboro, and Dr. Sidney Cone and Fred W. Cone, of Baltimore.

That Mr. Cone's illness was fatal was a great surprise, for he was a comparatively young man, only 58 years old, and always appeared to be in excellent physical condition. He was a lover of sports, taking pleasure in the out-of-doors. He

## LINK-BELT Silent Chain

For Positive, Uniform  
Efficient Transmission  
of Power



**USED** to drive from lineshafts, or from motor to individual machines. Built from  $\frac{1}{2}$  H.P. to 500 H.P. and over, transmitting power on long or short centers, in hot, cold, damp, or oily places. Link-Belt Chain is positive, operating at an efficiency of 98.2%. Write for Data Book No. 125.

### LINK-BELT COMPANY

PHILADELPHIA

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Charlotte, J. S. Cothran, Com'l Bldg.; Louisville, Ky., F. Wehle, Starks Bldg.; Birmingham, D. T. Blakey, 309 Am. Trust Bldg.; Knoxville, Tenn., Empire Bldg.; New Orleans, Whitney Supply Co., 418 So. Peters St.



played golf with a degree of regularity, as often as his busy days would permit frequenting the course of the country club here while in town. Only comparatively recently he had added a fishing preserve in New York to his properties and was much interested in it. Athletic games, whether those he indulged in or merely those he observed others play, appealed to Mr. Cone. He usually spent the summers at his home on Lake Placid, N. Y.

Very few probably understood how the deceased loved the great industry he was largely instrumental in developing. He was proud of his mill villages, described by competent critics as models of their kind for the world. In the welfare work among the villagers there was always his fostering friendship. An indication of how he felt about White Oak and the other villages where the well-housed factory people live is his choice of a burial place. His tomb will be a beautiful hillside, on a sort of knoll which overlooks White Oak, and stand between the village school and Buffalo Presbyterian church. He chose the spot himself and it is in keeping with his expressed desire that his body will rest there.

The late Moses Cone bequeathed a large portion of his estate to a fund which will be used to build a hospital here. Caesar Cone was also interested in the alleviation of suffering and the improvement of the health of the people. One of the late acts of the deceased was the tender of a large sum to be used in helping to construct the proposed Guilford county tuberculosis sanitarium. Then, too, in the villages he built up, the problem of sanitation is better taken care of than in many large towns, and so well that the reports of the health of the residents is equal to that of the same number of people anywhere in the state.

Following a rainstorm of several days, and while the clouds appeared to weep with the hundreds of citizens of Greensboro and the employees of the big Cone mills, the body of Caesar Cone was laid to rest at 3 o'clock Sunday, in a spot selected by him just before his death, where the monument to be erected to his memory will overlook the three Greensboro mills and villages to which he had given the last 20 years of his life. The burial was preceded by the funeral service at the Cone residence on Summit avenue, which was conducted by Rabbi Cohen, of the Jewish Synagogue. More elaborate services would have been conducted at the grave, if the weather had permitted. Despite the downpour of rain the crowd at the place of burial was immense. It was in easy reach of the White Oak, Proximity and Revolution Mills, and employees of these did not let the rain deter them from paying their

# PURO

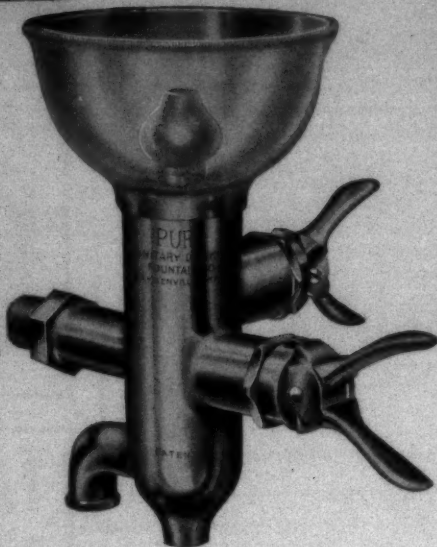
In Our Prosperity why not Increase Your Assets by Installing Sanitary Drinking Fountains.

Combine SAFETY with SERVICE by using our device thereby saving 35% of wasted water and 60% employees drinking time and prevent loss of time by keeping your help in good health.

Now that the warm weather is approaching, your water problems again face you. Why not tell us your troubles. We are experts in this line.

A Postal will bring full particulars.

**Puro Sanitary Drinking Fountain Company**  
342 Main St., Haydenville, Mass.



Actual Size 7" High



## No Shadows

One of the objections to humidifiers is the overhead piping which—especially in saw-tooth roofs—casts disagreeable shadows.

### THE TURBO HUMIDIFIER

has as a possible ramification its ring construction; the rings are around the posts and the piping all underneath, out of the way. No shadows with the

Turbo Ring Construction. This may seem a minor detail, but it is one of the Turbo points that leads toward satisfied customers.

Get Turbofied—and satisfied.

be satisfied.

Just say the word—NOW—to

**THE G. M. PARKS CO.**  
Fitchburg, Mass.

Southern Office 1006 Commercial Bld., Charlotte, N. C.

J. S. COTHRAN, Manager

last tribute of respect to the man they so greatly admired and loved. The 25 overseers of the mills attended in a body. In accordance with the request of Mr. Cone, members of fraternal organizations did not attend in bodies. The simplicity he desired in the service was observed.

The pallbearers were superintendents of the three mills, and heads of departments in other business interests with which Mr. Cone is connected. They were: C. D. Seelars, James A. Bangle, A. C. Holt, Geo. P. Stone, T. E. Gardner, H. A. Barnes, J. J. Phoenix, A. B. High, of Greensboro; G. R. Murphy, of Asheville; W. P. Hornbuckle, of Gibsonville. The honorary pallbearers were: J. E. Latham, A. W. McAlister, J. W. Scott, Judge James E. Boyd, Charles H. Ireland, W. C. Boren, John N. Wilson, J. E. Hardin, J. W. Long, E. Sternberger, B. S. Robertson, W. P. Bynum, R. R. King, Julian Price, L. J. Brandt, C. C. Hudson, of Greensboro, and W. F. Harwood, of Lynchburg, Virginia.

### New Officers for Crompton and Knowles Loom Works.

Following the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Crompton & Knowles Loom Works, Worcester, Mass., the directors organized by the election of vice president and treasurer, Lucius J. Knowles as president, to succeed Charles H. Hutchins, retired; Assistant Superintendent John F. Tinsley as a director and general manager, to succeed George F. Hutchins as general superintendent, and establishing several new offices and boards. There were promotions all along the line.

In retiring from the management of the business, Charles H. Hutchins and his brother, George F. Hutchins, relinquish activities which have made them prominent figures in the textile industry in the United States for many years. In relinquishing their offices, they in no way sever their connection with the corporation.

### Routing "Hi Cost".

To reduce the high cost of living and the shortage of garden vegetables, Captain H. P. Meikleham, agent of the Massachusetts Mills, Lindale, Ga., has perfected arrangements to cultivate a ten-acre plot in garden vegetables that will be sold to the employees of the mills at cost.

It is further planned to give employment to several hundred small boys under the age of 16 years, who are debarred from employment in the mills on account of the Federal child labor law, in working the large garden. To induce the 500 families to raise gardens for home consumption the management of the mills has offered to give every family 50 cents worth of garden seed free.

## AMERICAN MOISTENING COMPANY

BOSTON, MASSACHUSETTS

WILLIAM FIRTH, President

FRANK B. COMINS, Vice-Pres. and Treas

**THE ONLY PERFECT SYSTEM OF AIR MOISTENING**  
**COMINS SECTIONAL HUMIDIFIER**

SOUTHERN OFFICE, Empire Building, ATLANTA, GEORGIA



## Cotton Goods Report

New York.—The cotton goods market held firmly during the week and some quarters showed increased strength. Colored goods were very firm and cotton ducks strengthened under the influence of government orders. Napped goods and the best known lines of dress gingham were placed at value during the week.

Goods in other divisions of the market were high and firm and in some instances quotations were advanced. Buyers are wondering when top prices are going to be reached. Apparently it depends on the demand, but there is no sign of a permanent and lasting decline in the demand. The demand for goods fluctuates from week to week and buyers have found that when they have had to come back into the market that prices were higher than ever. As yet the higher prices have not restricted buying.

The market for bleached goods is strong and many orders for these goods have not yet been filled. Brown sheetings were in fairly good demand throughout the week and there was little change in quotations. Printed and woven cottons, in sport styles have sold well in the wash goods departments. Retailers and jobbers are taking in all goods on order, but are very conservative when placing new orders and for the past few weeks have been influenced to a considerable extent by the international situation. Buying for nearby requirement has been good in almost all lines and in some cases staples for the manufacturing trade have sold in large volume.

The continuation of submarine warfare has restricted export trade in cotton goods. The demand from countries in continental Europe has about ceased and goods in New York booked for shipment to these countries cannot be moved at present. Some inquiries recently came in from the Far East, but little business has followed. Stocks are said to be low in the East, especially in China, but conditions there are not favorable to increased trading. Japan is said to be getting a good trade from China and the high prices asked for American goods are thought to be restraining trade in China. Central and South America are about the only countries buying in New York at this time, and a general line of dry goods and notions is being called for by them. The demand is not heavy at present, though they were very heavy buyers a short while back. As a consequence of the high prices they have to pay for goods, they are only buying what they need to fill in broken stocks.

Prices on cotton goods were quoted in New York last week as follows:

Brown drills, std.	10	—
Sheetings, So. std.	12	—
3-yard, 48x48s.	11 1-2	—
4-yard, 56x60s.	9 3-4	—
4-yard, 48x48s.	9 1-4	—

5-yard, 48x48s.	7 3-4	—
Denims, 9-ounce	At value	—
Denims, 2-20s.	21	—
Selkirk, 8-oz. duck	19	—
Oliver, extra, 8-oz.	19	—
Tallassee, 8-oz.	18	—
Hartford, 8-oz.	17 1-2	—
Woodberry, sail duck	12 1/2%	—
Mt. Vernon, wide d'k.	15%	—
Alexander, oz. duck	17	—
Ticking, 8-oz.	20 1-2	—
Standard prints	9	—
Standard gingham	9 1-2	—
Dress gingham	12	—

### Hester's Weekly Statement.

Comparisons are to actual dates not to close of corresponding weeks: In thousands bales.

In sight for week	130
In sight same 7 days last year	260
In sight for the month	30
In sight same date last year	40
In sight for season	10,836
In sight same date last year	10,065
Port receipts for season	5,910
Port receipts same date last year	5,728
Overland to mills and Canada for season	1,024
Overland same date last year	898
Southern mill takings for season	3,230
Southern same date last year	2,804
Interior stocks in excess of Aug. 1.	272
Interior last year	635
Foreign exports for week	75
Foreign same 7 days last year	214
Foreign for season	4,089
Foreign same date last year	3,551
Northern spinners' takings and Canada for week	23
Northern same 7 days last year	61
Northern for season	1,930
Northern to same date last year	2,168

### Statement of World's Visible Supply

Total visible this week	4,807
Total visible last week	4,883
Total visible same date last year	5,747
Of this the total American this week	3,756
Of this the total American last week	3,818
Of this the total American last year	4,177
All other kinds this week	1,050
All other kinds last week	1,065
All other kinds last year	1,569
Visible in U. S. this week	2,289
Visible this date last year	2,561
Visible in other countries this week	2,518
Visible this date last year	3,188

### Not Depraved.

Miranda Miller took the seat in a street car which Rastus Robbins had offered her with a great flourish. "Thank you evah so much, Mistah Robbins," she said; "but Ah don't like to deprive you of youah seat."

"Oh," said Rastus with a greater flourish, "no depravity at all, Miss Millah, none at all."—Ex.

**Our Spinning Rings** SINGLE OR DOUBLE FLANGE  
START EASIEST, RUN SMOOTHEST, WEAR LONGEST  
**Pawtucket Spinning Ring Co.**  
CENTRAL FALLS, R. I.



**TAPE DRIVES**

Our tapes are endorsed by machinery experts

They know their quality and they know their scientific structure. Exhaustive trials by practically all machinery makers have demonstrated that they have no superior. Write us.

**BARBER MANUFACT'NG CO., Lowell, Mass.**  
SPINNING TAPE SPECIALISTS

**THE SEYDEL MFG. COMPANY**  
JERSEY CITY, N. J.

Sizings  
Finishings  
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Aniline Oil  
Aniline Salt  
Aniline Colors

**S. C. THOMAS,**  
Spartanburg, S. C.

**GEORGE WITHERSPOON,**  
Mount Olive, N. C.

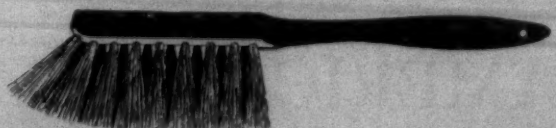
## The Desirability of the South

as the place to manufacture cotton goods is illustrated in the increase of 67% quoted by census department. We can offer attractive situations for those desiring to enter this field.

**J. A. PRIDE**

General Industrial Agent Seaboard Air Line Railway  
NORFOLK, VIRGINIA.

**CLEAN WITH FELTON'S**  
FELTON'S BRUSHES ARE NOTED FOR LONG WEAR



**D. D. FELTON BRUSH CO.**  
S. A. FELTON & SON CO  
MANCHESTER, N. H. ATLANTA, GEORGIA



# The Yarn Market

Philadelphia, Pa.—Continued improvement was seen in the yarn market last week. Buyers were more numerous in the market than they have been in some time and the demand was for larger quantities. Prices showed no change from recent quotations and were very firm, no concessions being reported. Both knitters and weavers were in the market for filling in needs and to cover probable future requirements. It is generally believed that yarn supplies are badly needed and that very active buying will begin shortly.

The demand for carded yarn on cones was good during the week and there were inquiries for 20,000 to 100,000 pounds and a good many sales of smaller quantities were made for future delivery.

There was also a good demand for two-ply carded yarns, and 40-2 sold for 20 cents, 60-2 for 68 cents. The needle situation is becoming more serious every day and a great many knitting machines are reported as idle on account of the needle shortage.

Combed yarns, both single and ply were more irregular in price than carded yarns. The demand for single yarns was fair and some new business was put through for future delivery. The two-ply combed yarns were slow and prices irregular. Spinners who are well sold for the next three months are still putting the old prices, while those who need business are willing to take it at somewhat lower prices.

Weaving yarns were in better demand than they have been in some time. Inquiries for 20,000 to 75,000 pounds were taken as an indication that a good buying movement is to start soon. Sales of 30-2 skeins were made for 37 1-2 cents, and one sale was made at 39 cents. Sales of 30-2 warps were made for 37 1-2 to 40 cents.

## Southern Single Skeins.

4s.....27	20s.....33
6s.....28	22s.....34
8s.....29 1/2	24s.....36
10s.....30	26s.....36 1/2
12s.....30 1/2	30s.....37 1/2
14s.....42	40s.....52
16s.....32	

## Southern Two-Ply Skeins.

4s.....29	24s.....34	35
6s.....29	26s.....37	38
8s.....29 1/2	30s.....39	40
10s.....30	36s.....50	51
12s.....30 1/2	40s.....56	58
14s.....31	50s.....72	
16s.....31	60s.....82	83
20s.....33		

## Southern Single Chain Warps.

8s.....29 1/2	22s.....36
10s.....30	24s.....36 1/2
12s.....31	26s.....37 1/2
14s.....32	30s.....40
16s.....33	40s.....58
20s.....34	36

## Southern Two-Ply Chain Warps.

8s.....30	24s.....37	39
10s.....30 1/2	26s.....38	40
12s.....31	30s.....39	40
14s.....31 1/2	40s.....57	
16s.....32	50s.....80	
20s.....34		

## Southern Frame Spun Yarn on Cones

6s.....31	22s.....34
8s.....31	24s.....34 1/2
10s.....31 1/2	26s extra.....35
12s.....32	30s.....35
14s.....31 1/2	36s.....36
16s.....32 1/2	40s.....47
18s.....33	22s coolers.....36 1/2
20s.....33 1/2	

Two-Ply Combed Peeler Skeins.			
20s.....49	50	50s.....74	75
24s.....52	53	60s.....84	85
30s.....55	58	70s.....92	95
40s.....66	70	80s.....1.05	1.10

**A. M. Law & Co.**  
Spartanburg, S. C.

**BROKERS**

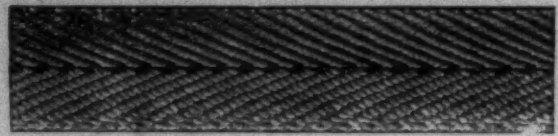
Dealers in Mill Stocks and other  
Southern Securities

## SOUTHERN COTTON MILL STOCKS.

	Bid	Asked
Abbeville Cotton Mills, S. C.	109	
American Spinning Co., S. C.	200	
Anderson Cotton Mill, S. C.	22	25
Aragon Mills, S. C.	96	100
Arcadia Mills, S. C.	106	
Arkwright Mills, S. C.	120	
Augusta Factory, Ga.	30	35
Avondale Mills, Ala.	125	135
Belton Cotton Mill, S. C.	110	
Brandon Mills, S. C.		78
Brogan Mills, S. C.	45	50
Calhoun Mills, S. C.	90	95
Chiquola Mills, S. C.	130	
Clifton Mfg. Co., S. C.	101	105
Clinton Cotton Mills, S. C.	110	125
Cheesee Mills, S. C.	108	115
Courtenay Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	103
Columbus Mfg. Co., Ga.	100	
Chesnee Mills, S. C.	108	112
D. E. Converse Co., S. C.	80	85
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	99	
Dallas Mfg. Co., Ala.	105	
Darlington Mfg. Co., S. C.	65	75
Drayton Mills, S. C.	15	
Duncan Mills, S. C.		46
Eagle & Phenix Mills, Ga.		101
Easley Cotton Mills, S. C.	195	
Enterprise Mfg. Co., Ga.	35	
Exposition Cotton Mill, Ga.		
Gaffney Mfg. Co., S. C.	70	75
Gainesville Cotton Mills, com.	75	80
Glenwood Mills, S. C.	97	100
Glenn-Lowry Mfg. Co., S. C.		
Glenn-Lowry, pfd., S. C.		75
Gluck Mills, S. C.		10 1/2
Graniteville Mfg. Co.		50
Greenwood Cotton Mills, S. C.	95	
Grendel Mills, S. C.	140	145
Inman Mills, S. C.	107	115
Inman Mills, S. C., pfd.	100	104
Jackson Mills, S. C.	120	125
Judson Mills, S. C.	90	95
King, Jno. P. Mfg. Co.	89	98
Hamrick Mills, S. C.	130	
Hartsville Cotton Mills, S. C.	175	250
Highland Park Mfg. Co.		
Lancaster Cotton Mill, S. C.	150	
Lancaster Cotton Mill, pfd.		100
Laurens Cot. Mill, S. C.	110	
Limestone Cot. Mills, S. C.	130	
Lockhart Mills, S. C.	60	75
Loray Mills, N. C., common.	20	
Loray Mills, 1st pfd.	95	
Marion Mfg. Co., N. C.	130	135
Marlboro Mills, S. C.		82 1/2
Mills Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	110
Molhohn Mfg. Co., S. C.	95	100
Monarch Cotton Mill, S. C.	135	150
Newberry Cotton Mills, S. C.	140	145
Ninety-Six Mills, S. C.	200	
Norris Cotton Mill, S. C.	105	
Oconee Mills, S. C., common	85	
Oconee Mills, S. C., pfd.	98	
Orangeburg Mfg. Co., pfd.		
Orr Cotton Mills, S. C.	97	102
Parker Cotton Mills, S. C.	4	
Parker Cot. Mills, S. C., pfd.		26
Parker Cot. Mills, S. C., g'd	86	88
Pacolet Mfg. Co., S. C.	100	107
Pacolet Mfg. Co., preferred	100	
Pelzer Mfg. Co., S. C.		105
Pickens Cotton Mills, S. C.	117	125
Piedmont Mfg. Co., S. C.		158
Poe, F. W. Mfg. Co., S. C.	120	123
Riverside Mills, S. C., pfd.	90	
Roanoke Mills, N. C.	117	125
Saxon Mills, S. C.	40	50
Sibley Mfg. Co., Ga.	130	140
Spartan Mills, S. C.		
Toxaway Mills, S. C.	300	
Tucapau Mills, S. C.		80
Union-Buttalo Mills, 1st pfd		8 1/2
Union-Buttalo Mills, 2nd pfd.	93	100
Victor-Monaghan Mills pfd	90	100
Ware Shoals Mfg. Co., S. C.	5	
Watts Mills, S. C.		62
Warren Mfg. Co., S. C.		125
Whitney Mfg. Co., S. C.	105	110
Williamston Mills, S. C.	105	110
Woodruff Cotton Mills, S. C.	114	125
Woodside C. Mills, g'd	100	
Woodside C. Mills, S. C., pfd	82	85
Woodside Cotton Mills, S. C.		55

## AMERICAN TEXTILE BANDING CO. Inc.

Manufacturers of  
**Spindle Tape**  
And  
**Bandings**



Hunting Park Avenue and Marshall Street,

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

## WILLIAMSBURG CHEMICAL CO., Inc.

MANUFACTURERS OF

## SULPHUR BLACK

6% Standing Bath

200 Morgan Avenue

BROOKLYN, N. Y.

Over 200 Representative Mills of the South are Equipped  
with our Apparatus

## OXY-ACETYLENE WELDING AND CUTTING APPARATUS

Compressed Oxygen—99.5% Pure

Completely Equipped Job Welding Shops at Atlanta and Charlotte

Write us for information

**BIRD-WILCOX COMPANY, Inc.**

ATLANTA

CHATTANOOGA

CHARLOTTE

SAVANNAH

# BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH

## MONAGHAN MILLS

Monaghan Plant

Greenville, S. C., July 8, 1916.

Steel Heddle Mfg. Co.  
Philadelphia, Pa.

Gentlemen:—

During my connection as Superintendent, formerly of the Greer Plant and now of the Monaghan Plant, I have used your "DUPLEX" FLAT STEEL HEDDLES on a large variety of fabrics ranging from two shades on 80x80 up to several harness on fancy weaves, and your heddles gave us better satisfaction than any other loom harness we could get.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH YOUR HARNESS-EYE, which consequently means BETTER CLOTH AND BETTER PRODUCTION.

Yours very truly,

J. N. BADGER, Supt.

Because it means to the mills "BETTER PRODUCTION AND BETTER CLOTH", a larger variety of fabrics in cotton, silk, wool, jute and linen are woven with our FLAT STEEL HEDDLES than with any other type of loom-harness made.

We also make DROP-WIRES and HARNESS FRAMES

## STEEL HEDDLE MFG. CO.

2100 W. Allegheny Ave., PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Southern Agent, HAMPTON SMITH, Greenville, S. C.

NO THREAD EVER CUTS THROUGH THE HARNESS EYE



**Position Wanted**

As overseer of spinning or carding and spinning both. Have 13 years experience as overseer on both white and colored work. Age 40. Married and strictly sober. Good manager of help. Employed at present as spinner and giving satisfaction, but desire to change for larger job. Can furnish present employers as reference. Address "Spinner," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

**PERSONAL ITEMS.**

J. R. Burk of Victoria Mills, Rock Hill, S. C., is now second hand in weaving; Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

T. C. Branson, formerly of the Hamilton Carhartt Mills of Rock Hill, S. C., has accepted position as overseer weaving, Springstein Mills, Chester, S. C.

**Mill Village Welfare.**

Under the above head the News Letter of the University of North Carolina has the following to say in regard to the improvements being made by the West Point (Ga.) Manufacturing Co., and the welfare work that that company is doing.

"The West Point Manufacturing Company believes that the laborer is worthy of his hire; that labor is justly entitled to a righteous share of the wealth it helps to produce; that humanity is above dividends.

"This company owns and operates five cotton mills, a bleachery and dye works, and a cotton waste mill. These are all clustered around West Point, Georgia. The company also owns and operates its own steam railway, hydro-electric power plant, and electric railway.

"The other day the 4,000 employees received an extra week's wage in their pay envelopes as a Christmas gift, and the vice president and general manager, Mr. George H. Lanier, announced that wages were raised 10 per cent to meet the higher cost of living.

"The company is now spending \$50,000 rebuilding the village at Lanett Mills, installing a sewerage system, and putting electric lights, running water, and toilet facilities in every cottage.

"The new million dollar mill at Fairfax is set down in grounds laid out and beautified by the landscape architects of the Berkman Company in Augusta. The mill village has telephones as well as electric lights and running water in every cottage.

"The company has some \$200,000 invested in churches, schools, kindergartens, swimming pools, playgrounds, auditoriums, village common-halls, lodge buildings, theaters, and the like at the various mill centers.

"In North Carolina there has been a widespread movement to increase the wages of cotton mill operatives, the Carrs leading. Mill village playgrounds, trained nurses, hospitals, emergency loan funds, good schools, library buildings, and Christian Association halls are multiplying rapidly.

"The right attitude on the part of our mill owners will long delay the evil day of wage and labor troubles in the South. Justice as well as generosity will make such troubles impossible everywhere."

The teacher had been reading to the class about the great forests of America.

"And now, boys," she announced, "which one of you can tell me the pine that has the longest and sharpest needles?"

Up went a hand in the front row.

"Well, Tommy?"

"The porcupine."—Tit-Bits.

**FOR SALE—Two Modern Hosiery Yarn Mills**

Comprising 18,900 producing spindles, thoroughly modern equipment, running full time, making high grade yarns; balance on average numbers 20's to 26's. Possession given at once. Location ideal, labor and other conditions most favorable. Offered for sale for the reason that present management wishes to retire on account of advanced age. We can make a very attractive price and will be glad to furnish further particulars to anyone seriously interested.

SOUTHERN TEXTILE MACHINERY COMPANY  
Greenville, South Carolina

**Cut Your Roller Covering Bill!**

"DUREX" TOP ROLL VARNISH prevents lapping, preserves the leather, increases the life of leather top rolls thirty to fifty percent.

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TWISTER RING GREASE  
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NON-FLUID OIL

MASURY-YOUNG COMPANY

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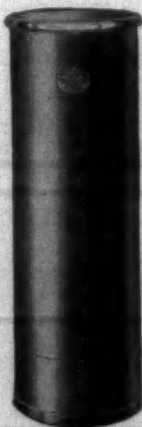
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This is an old preparation well known to the majority of cotton manufacturers on account of the general satisfaction it has always given. It is very soluble in water and combines readily with any starch. This size

comes in the form of a gum or paste and is especially valuable where drop wires are used to reduce shedding. It also attracts moisture, thereby strengthening the yarn. Should use Raw Tallow, Soluble Tallow or Soluble Oil with it. Write for formula.

ARABOL MANUFACTURING COMPANY

100 William Street, New York

CAMERON MacRAE Southern Sales Agent CHARLOTTE, N. C.

"Well, Maggie, I certainly am dead when you're in luck. Here I have tired," said the laborer in the sewer been at the washtub all this hot day and you've been working in a "Tired, is it? You don't know nice cool sewer."—Ex.



# Atlantic Dyestuff Company

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## SULPHUR BLACK

(Powder of uniform strength—no paste)

METHYL VIOLET

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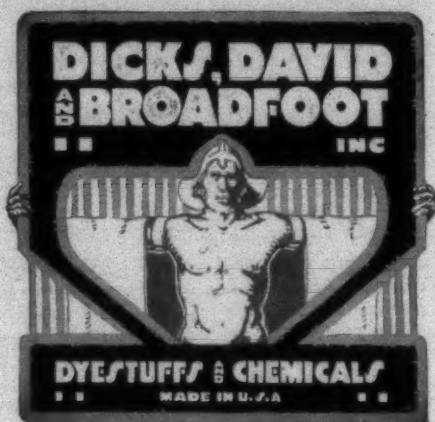
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INSOLUBLE PRUSSIAN BLUE

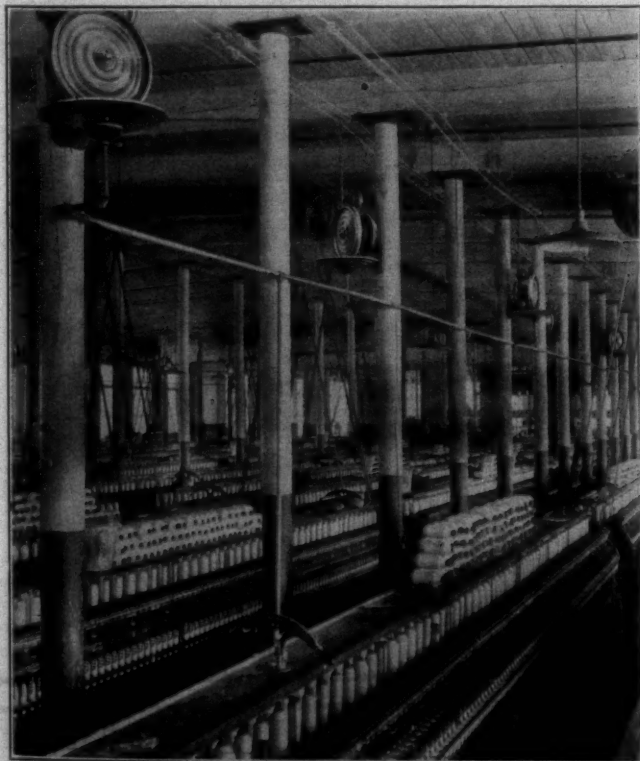
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## NORMALAIR COMPANY

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NEW YORK

# Want Department

## Want Advertisements.

If you are needing men for any position or have second hand machinery, etc., to sell the want columns of the **Southern Textile Bulletin** afford the best medium for advertising the fact.

Advertisements placed with it reach all the mill and show results.

## Employment Bureau.

The fee for joining our employment bureau for three months is \$2.00 which will also cover the cost of carrying a small advertisement for one month.

If the applicant is a subscriber to the **Southern Textile Bulletin** and his subscription is paid up to the date of his joining the employment bureau the above fee is only \$1.00.

During the three months' membership we send the applicant notices of all vacancies in the position which he desires.

We do not guarantee to place every man who joins our employment bureau, but we do give them the best service of any employment bureau connected with the Southern textile industry.

## Frame Hands Wanted.

Can use a few good frame hands at night. We pay 9 cents on slubbers, 10 cents on intermediates and 11 cents on speeders, and also pay a 10 per cent bonus for full time. Will furnish transportation to help coming at once. Nothing except first-class help need apply. Address A. N. McAbee, Box 403, Tenille, Ga.

## Denn Warper Man.

Want good Denn warper man for night work. Pay \$12.60 per week. Run 5 nights, but pay for 6. Apply to J. C. Tiddy, Roanoke Rapids, N. C.

## Frame Hands and Spinners.

I can use one or two frame hands, two or three good families of spinners and spoolers and a good twister hand or two. Write P. M. Sinclair, Aragon, Ga.

## Grinder Wanted.

We will pay \$2.00 a day for a first class card grinder to take charge of 90 Whittin cards. Two assistant grinders furnished to help on the job. Man must be one who takes pride in keeping his job clean and in first-class shape.

Fine location, large mills and plenty of good help. No one with less than six years of practical experience as boss card grinder, with good, reliable mills will be considered. References required. Write "Grinder," care Southern Textile Bulletin.

## Operatives Wanted.

Wanted for mills now starting at Tarboro, N. C., families containing spinners, spoolers, winders and doffers, also a few slubber and speeder hands. Plenty of good houses, free graded schools, churches of all denominations. Letters from above named help will receive prompt attention. Write to Hart Cotton Mills, Tarboro, N. C.

## Operatives Wanted.

Wanted—A few good families, mostly spinners, doffers in cloth mill on 30s to 40s yarns. Good wages. Locality, water, schools and churches all good. Apply to T. A. Sizemore, Supt., Greenville, S. C.

**WANTED — A FEW GOOD FRAME HANDS ALL NEW FRAMES AND BEST RUNNING WORK IN THE COUNTRY. GOOD PLACE TO LIVE AND GOOD FRAME HANDS MAKE FROM \$12.00 TO \$14.00 PER WEEK. PAY EVERY SATURDAY. APPLY IN PERSON OR WRITE S. G. DOVER, SUPT., KERSHAW COTTON MILLS, KERSHAW, S. C.**

## Looms For Sale.

For sale eighty-six 40-inch Crompton & Knowles Looms. Yount Cotton Mills, Walterboro, S. C.

## Hosiery Man Wanted.

Want experienced hosiery man thirty to thirty-five years of age, to take charge of a plant which will be devoted exclusively to the export trade. In case applicant should have money, it would be given consideration, but is not a deciding factor. Write giving full particulars to "Hosiery" care South Textile Bulletin.

## Card Room Men.

Wanted: One slubber hand at 8c per hank, one intermediate at 12c; two speeder hands at 10c; one-card grinder to grind 13 cards and act as second hand. Must be good grinder. Will pay right man 20c per hour. Apply to Box 23, Eufaula, Ala.

## Loom Fixers.

Wanted: Three first-class loom fixers to start and fix on broad Whittin four-box looms with Crompton & Knowles coarse index, double lift jacquard heads. Pay \$2.50 per day. Give references in first letter. Pope Mfg. Co., Box 422, Mobile Ala



WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long practical experience and training and am now employed. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1776.

WANT position as overseer of spinning or as second hand in large mill. Can give present superintendent as reference and can get results. Address No. 1777.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 22 years experience as machinist and master mechanic in cotton mill work and can give first class references from former employers. Now employed but desire to change. Address No. 1778.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or time-keeper. Age 29, married and have had several years experience on both jobs. Can give best of references. Address No. 1779.

WANT position as superintendent or as overseer of weaving in large mill. Experienced on both plain and colored work and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1780.

WANT position as overseer of carding or overseer of waste mill. Have had long practical experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1781.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Am experienced on Dobby work and such goods as drills, wide sheetings, chambrays, checks, etc. Sober and good manager of help. Address No. 1782.

WANT position as superintendent or as assistant superintendent. Now overseer of large card room but am competent to fill position as superintendent. Can give present employers as references. Address 1785.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room. Now employed as overseer but desire to change. Have 8 years experience in cloth room. Age 23, married and of good moral character. Address No. 1784.

WANT position as secretary, treasurer or manager. Thoroughly conversant with office details and am practical manager of operation of plants. References past and present connections. Address No. 1785.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Now employed as overseer and can give past and present employers as reference. Held present job 3 years. Address No. 1786.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of large card room. Am now employed on large job and giving satisfaction. Would only change for more pay. Address No. 1787.

WANT position as overseer of weaving on either colored, plain or Draper weaving. Have had long experience and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1788.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of large card room. Age 35, married. Can furnish present employers as references. Address No. 1789.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill on either white or colored goods. Age 37, long experience and can furnish first class references. Address No. 1790.

A YOUNG MAN of character and ability, now employed as night superintendent, wishes position as superintendent of yarn mill or carder and spinner in large mill at not less than \$4.00 per day. Can furnish best of references. Address No. 1791.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or overseer of carding. Am at present employed but prefer to change. Can furnish first class references. Address No. 1792.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now successfully filling position as overseer of carding in one of the largest mills in the South and giving satisfaction, but desire promotion. Best of references. Address No. 1793.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed but for good reason desire to change. Have had long experience and am regarded as one of the best carders in the South. First class references. Address 1794.

WANT position as superintendent. Am a graduate of textile school and have had long practical experience in first class mills. Can furnish best of references from present employers. Address 1795

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Have had long experience and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Address 1796.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed in one of the largest rooms in the South, but prefer to change. Age 28, married and can furnish best of references. Address No. 1797.

WANT position as overseer of carding and spinning. Am now employed and have had long practical experience. Good references. Address No. 1798.

WANT position as superintendent, but would accept position as carder and spinner or carder, spinner and weaver. Am experienced in all positions on both colored and white goods. Address 1799.

YOUNG MAN, 28 years of age, graduate of college and textile school in Germany as well as the complete course of textile designing with the International Correspondence school, thoroughly experienced with the woolen, worsted and cotton manufacturing business from the thread to the finished cloth and the present time designer desires a suitable position. Address No. 1800.

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22 W. Trade St. CHARLOTTE, N. C. Telephone 342

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed as superintendent of small mill but would change for larger salary. Have had special experience on colored and fancy goods and can furnish high class references. Address No. 1801.

WANT position as superintendent. Am now employed and giving satisfaction but prefer to change. High grade references. Address No. 1802.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Held last position three years. Am a young man of good morals and can furnish good references on request and can get results. Address No. 1803.

WANT position as overseer of carding or carding and spinning in small mill. Age 39, married and am now employed as night overseer of carding. Can give first class references. Address No. 1804.

WANT position as master mechanic. Have had 7 years experience in mill work in connection with steam and electric plants. High class references. Address No. 1807.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience and am competent to fill either position satisfactory. Good references. Address No. 1808.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Would not object to night job. Am now employed and can furnish first-class references as to character and ability. Address No. 1810.

WANT position as pay roll clerk, office assistant or shipping clerk in cotton mill. Am an energetic and accurate young man. Address No. 1811.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Experienced on almost all kinds of work and am considered expert gingham weaver. Fine references. Address No. 1812.

WANT position as overseer of weaving. Have had long practical experience on plain and box Draper and Stafford looms. Good references. Address No. 1813.

WANT position as overseer of carding. Have had long experience and am now employed, but for good reasons desire to change. Address No. 1814.

WANT position as cotton mill master mechanic. Have had long experience in mill work and can give first class references as to my ability. Am considered A. 1 on steam and electricity. Now employed, but can leave on short notice. Address No. 1815.

WANT position as master mechanic. 20 years experience with steam, water and electricity. Have 3 hands for mill besides myself. Best of references from present and former employers. Address No. 1817.

WANT position as overseer of spinning. Am now employed and am a good manager of help. Can get as many pounds production as any man under similar conditions. Fine references. Address No. 1818.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had long experience and am now employed, but wish to change. Best of references. Address No. 1820.

WANT position as superintendent of yarn mill or as carder and spinner. Am now employed and can give first-class references. Address No. 1821.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of weaving. Have been overseer of weaving and assistant superintendent on present job for 12 years and can furnish good references. Address No. 1822.

WANT position as overseer of cloth room or finishing. Can manage any finishing department in the South and salary would be second consideration if position was satisfactory. First class references from former employers. Address No. 1823.

WANT position as superintendent. Have had 20 years experience as superintendent and can furnish first-class references from former employers. Now employed. Address No. 1824.

WANT position as overseer of carding, at not less than \$3.00. Have had 10 years experience in good mills. Age 41, sober and good manager of help. At present employed. Am a band leader of some ability. Good references. Address No. 1826.

WANT position as superintendent or overseer of spinning. Am a practical man 40 years old, married, strictly sober. Experienced from picker room to cloth room on white and colored goods. Good references as to character and ability. Address No. 1825.



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## PROPER LOCATIONS FOR MILLS

United States Census figures show that since 1880 the consumption of cotton in mills of the cotton growing States has increased 1,502 per cent, as compared with an increase of only 93 per cent in all other states. In the twelve months ended August 31, 1916 Southern mills consumed 675,731 more bales of cotton than the mills of all other States. Three-fourths, or 9,000,000, of the total cotton spindles in all the cotton growing States are tributary to Southern Railway tracks. Of the 200 knitting mills in the South over 125 are located along the Southern Railway. All the Southern woolen and silk mills are also on Southern Railway tracks.

There is a reason for this, and it is not difficult to understand. The Southern Railway Lines enter and serve most completely these portions of the South where the textile industry is the greatest success, because there are found all the conditions which makes for successful manufacture—the proper transportation facilities, the ease with which the raw material and the needed fuel may be secured, the supply of good labor, the pure water, the low cost of power, and favorable local conditions.

Not only for textile plants but for all other industries the best advantages will be found in this territory. If you have a plant to locate, let us take up with you the question of the proper location. Your plans will be held confidential. Our knowledge of conditions at various points and our experience in locating other mills and the time of our agents in making special investigations are at your service if desired.



**M. V. RICHARDS, Industrial and Agricultural**  
Commissioner, Southern Railway,  
Room 129, Washington, D. C.

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### Value of Card Strips Increased

Waste Buyers offer higher prices for Card Strips taken off by the DUSTLESS CARD STRIPPER the only apparatus that separates the dirt from the Card Strips, and leaves them CLEAN and FLUFFY.

### Value of Card Strips Reduced

Card Strips badly matted and "flocked" with the dirt left in are of much less value to the Waste Buyer.

Write for price and particulars of the Dustless Card Stripper.

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200 Devonshire St.

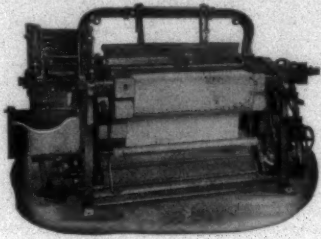
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## "IDEAL" AUTOMATIC LOOMS

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We invite correspondence and investigation

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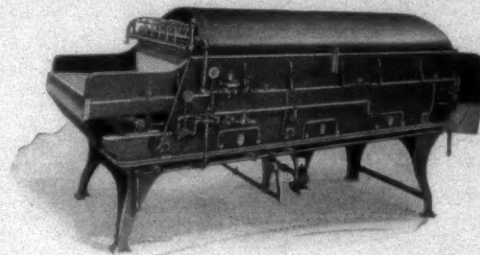
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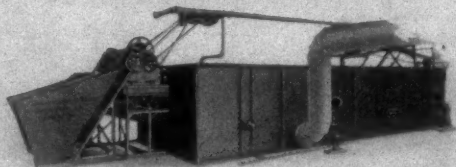
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